

THE FARMVILLE HERALD.

HONOR FOR THE PAST, HELP FOR THE PRESENT, HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

VOL. IX.

FARMVILLE, VA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1899.

NO. 36.

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FINANCIAL—W. E. Davidson, W. P. Gilliam and Chas. Bugg.
ORDINANCE—H. E. Wall, J. H. Farrar and E. L. Crable.
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CEMETERY—W. P. Gilliam, A. E. Crable and D. T. Elam.
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POOR—A. E. Crable, Chas. Bugg and W. E. Anderson.
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Religious Matters

GOD OUR REFUGE.
("And He Was Not, for God Took Him.")
So sudden and so swift
The earthly end to him!
Upward, O God, we lift
Our eyes suffused and dim,
Yearning to see, above
These clouds above us blown,
In sign Thou still art love,
The rainbow round the throne!
—William C. Wilkinson, in S. S. Times.

ENSLAVED.

Modern Instances in the Present-Day Civilization Where We Are Under Bondage.

Here are two or three historical facts which throw a significant light upon our American growth.

A century and a half ago, Edmund Burke, describing the province of Pennsylvania, said:

"The produce of this great colony is brought to market by thousands of rafts on water and huge wagons on land."

The farmers who had to use these slow methods of transportation were, as a rule, Germans and Scotch-Irishmen, who had come to the wilderness for freedom to earn their bread and to worship God in their own way. They were honest citizens, kind neighbors, faithful servants of God. Their lives were bare and hard, but their aims were high.

Half a century later the novelist, Charles Brockden Brown, tells of the lighting of X, one of the principal towns of this province, by 20 oil lamps.

"In walking through the avenue," he says, "I beheld a sight enchanting and splendid. The stately lamps and blazing cressets bore the aspect of magic and miracle."

Another half century passes, and the historian Ward jeers at the novelist's delight and tells of the "rows of gas-lamps, and the telegraph and the railways which mark the advance of civilization in our little burgh, and put its old condition to shame."

In this town electric lights now dull the yellow gas-lamps, and electric motors have taken on most of the burdens of the steam engines. Every Fourth of July orator and schoolboy essayist cites these proofs of the progress of the people of X in civilization.

So important are these methods of transportation and of lighting, that their chief managers control the town. Two of the leaders, illiterate, dissolute and dishonest but shrewd men, give and take away at their own will every office in the city. They control its politics, its sanitary condition, the education of its children, its social life. The citizens submit because they, too, are ambitious to grow rich or are indifferent to the public interests. The car of Russia does not rule its subjects with more absolute sway than these bosses.

The old plain life of its citizens, with its homely honest purposes and simple pleasures, has no attraction for their descendants of to-day. We cannot remind ourselves too often that civilization does not consist in the possession of money, or railways, or even of knowledge, but in the use we make of these things.

The man in the old Greek fable bought a donkey to carry him up Mount Olympus. It was so good and admirable a donkey that he began by making a companion of it, then a friend, and at last a master. He tried to carry it on his back, and so fell smothered into the ditch.

What donkey—wealth society or some petty rank—is smothering us with its weight, when we ought to be its master?—Youth's Companion.

THE LOVE OF TRUTH.

A New Element Introduced Into the World's Ethics at the Coming of Christ.

The importance of truth and of the knowledge of truth to all men was unknown in any practical way to heathenism, and may be considered as due essentially to Christianity. Christianity requires not merely truthfulness, but love of truth. The Divine Son of Man represented His mission to be very principally to bear witness to the truth; and that question which the highest civilization of antiquity did not care to have answered. He has made through His Spirit a perpetual aspiration of His disciples. Christianity in fact has added many new cardinal virtues to the old pagan ones, and among them this, neither the last nor the least of all, the desire of moral progress. To seek truth, and as it is found to live by it and to impart it to others, to cherish true personal convictions concerning human and Divine relationship and to diffuse them, in every way to testify to the truth which we live by—this is a new birth of Christianity.

Christianity, it is true, does not directly denounce some social evils, and it does not directly define some social rights; nor does it furnish new instruments, nor found new institutions for realizing its aims; but, notwithstanding, it ever has been and ever will be indirectly the most powerful adversary of such evils, and advocate of such rights. It is silent concerning slavery and tyranny and war; it does not prescribe free political institutions, nor does it make mention of the cultivation of literature, nor of many modern benevolent associations; but to all social miseries and to all civilizing agencies, it upholds the permanent and persuasive opponents and inducements respectively of the grand idea of brotherhood in redemption—its law of love, its principle of progress and its standard of perfection.—Rev. Frederick Myers.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

Women's hair usually begins to grow gray when she is about 35.

Only one out of every 1,000 married people live to keep their golden wedding day.

The city of Wabash, Ind., is to be lighted by acetylene, and if the installation is a success other cities in the state are to be similarly illuminated.

The finest uncut diamond in the world belongs to the king of Portugal and is called the Braganza, being as large as a hen's egg. The largest cut diamond is that of the rajah of Mattan, in Borneo.

At present it is estimated there are in the world's ocean 7,000,000 cubic miles of salt, and the most astonishing thing about it is that if all this salt could be taken out in a moment the level of the water would not drop one single inch.

The confederate badge which President McKinley wore at Macon, Ga., has made it so popular that the organization which issued it has been overwhelmed with requests for duplicates. It has been promptly copyrighted, and several hundred are now being turned out daily.

According to a report made to congress last year 24 per cent. of the petty officers and 33 per cent. of the enlisted men of the navy of the United States were of foreign birth, and some of them had never taken out their naturalization papers. The percentage of foreign-born officers is very small, a fraction of one per cent., and every officer in the service is a citizen.

LATEST IN JEWELRY DESIGNS.

Bracelets are again becoming fashionable.

A handsome bracelet chain has disks of amber joined by links of gold.

A neat combined ink and pencil eraser is set in a beautiful silver holder.

A miniature framed in gold is the latest novelty in ladies' garter buckles.

One of the latest novelties is an ink well of silver made in the shape of a heart.

A lady's pocketbook with a cover of beautifully-engraved silver is one of the latest novelties.

A neat sterling silver stationery set combined with a complete but invisible manœuvre outfit is one of the latest novelties.

A new ink well is in the shape of a crab of aluminum. The "crab" serves as an ink well, paper weight and pen rest. When the ink is not in use the reservoir is invisible.

A very handsome pipe has an inner cup of meerschaum, which holds the tobacco. The bowl is covered with briarwood artistically decorated with sterling silver or gold.

The latest jewel for the neck is a ribbon buckle either of gold or of silver. The buckles are sold in sets composed of a belt buckle and a small ribbon buckle of the same design.—Jewelry Weekly.

SOME NEW STATE LAWS.

A bill placing fraternal insurance organizations under the control of the department of insurance has been passed by the Kansas legislature.

In the interest of economy the members of the New Hampshire house have restricted themselves to two daily state papers each during the session. If they desire, the papers will be delivered at their residences.

Anti-negro legislation absorbs attention in North Carolina. The senate has adopted a resolution to remove the name of James H. Young, a colored politician, from the cornerstone of the institution for the blind at Raleigh, of which institution Young was a trustee.

It is also considering a bill to place permanently in the hands of the whites the government of Craven county, which has a large negro majority. The house has passed a bill repealing the act of 1891 which was intended to prevent emigration agents from taking negro laborers out of the state, and has accepted a measure requiring white committeemen for white schools and negro committeemen for negro schools.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The average monthly wage of male teachers in Illinois in 1898 was \$60.57, and of female teachers \$51.54.

The first woman to have conferred upon her the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Berlin is a Jewess named Elsa Neumann.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington, of New York, has given the means for a new girls' dormitory at the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

It costs to educate each one of the enumerated children of Connecticut 53 per cent. more than it cost for such child 15 years ago, Gov. Lounsbury says.

Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, for 15 years pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church in New York, has been invited to accept the chair of English literature in Johns Hopkins university.

WORLD OF LABOR.

Syracuse bicycle factories turn out 40,000 wheels yearly.

The Coleman cotton mill, at Concord, N. C., is the only mill in the United States owned and operated by negroes. The mill is well equipped and has \$30,000 capital.

All prod poles have been barred at the South Omaha stock yards and the packers will now be expected to instruct their men to equip themselves with the new style of whip.

Corncob pipes are made by the carload in Missouri and sell for 25 to 27 cents per bushel. The industry is also an important one in Indiana, and one factory at Brightwood turns out between 4,000 and 5,000 a day.

OLD JONATHAN M'GEE

He Finds 110 Years No Bar to Happy Marriage.

Born in 1788 He Recalls a Talk with Washington—Also Claims That He Fought with Jackson at New Orleans.

At Ypsilanti, Mich., a marriage license was issued the other day to "Jonathan McGee, aged 110, and Mrs. Amelia Day, aged 50."

Jonathan McGee lives at No. 618 North street in Ypsilanti, and is a quiet character. O. E. Thompson, a reliable business man, believes firmly in McGee's age. He says: "I was born here in Ypsilanti in 1838, and I can remember back 55 years ago, when I was a little tot, seeing McGee working at an engine. He was an old man then. I am well satisfied he is 100 years old."

The Jonathan McGee of to-day is as spry as a young man of 40 years. His black eyes sparkle, his hair is long and curly, and his straggly beard is iron gray. He has a good set of teeth yet, and attributes them to never having eaten rich food or used tobacco. He is stockily built, his body being bent like a man in the '70's, but the muscles of his arms and legs are firm and knotty.

McGee's father was a Scotch-Irishman named Jonathan McGee, and his mother an Indian woman. He was born on a plantation on the Mississippi river, in Alabama, in 1788.

"My father," he said, "owned 1,500 slaves and had a big plantation. He also had a string of running horses of the famous old Eclipse strain, and we used to make long tours and ran at running races for large stakes near New York city. I did most of the riding. I remember the battle of New Orleans very well and saw Jackson more times than you have fingers and toes. I served a year or more in the United States army in 1812 and am entitled to a large back pension, but all I receive is \$50 a quarter as a veteran of the civil war. I have been in four wars—1812, the Mexican, the patriot and the rebellion.

"Did I ever see Washington? Of course I did. I used to sleep with his servant, and I remember that the general talked to me a couple of times on the conditions of the slaves. The general owned slaves himself. One day he asked me about them, and I told him how we were abused. I have seen slaves laid over a brandy cask, and with their hands tied to posts, the overseer would lash them over the back with a whip with brass tips. The blood would fly ten feet.

"In the war of 1812 I was a scout for Maj. Gen. Green, and was then 23 years old. I was with my father at the Hine Gen. Jackson defeated Packington in New Orleans, and that was a big battle. The fighting was below New Orleans. I recollect when I was put on the mule to go ahead that we were told the enemy was 70 miles away. Early in the morning, just after I had blown the bugle that everything was all right, we ran right into the enemy and my mule was shot from under me.

"In my twenty-fourth year I asked Mr. Robinson, the man who was in partnership with my father in a boiler works, to buy my liberty, and I promised to go with him and work it out. Robinson paid \$1,500 for my liberty, and I went with him to St. Louis and then to where Chicago now is. Then I went to Norfolk, O., and lived there quite awhile.

"I never was sick but twice in my life, and I had what they call the gripe both times, and all the doctor's medicine I ever took was four years ago when I swallowed a few pills. I get my own roots and herbs for bitterns, which I make every fall. I am very careful about eating prepared foods. I won't have these ready-made foods you get in butcher shops and grocery stores. Two-thirds of my eating is raw meat. The sun makes about all the fire for cooking my food that I want."

McGee has been married twice before, and has had seven children, three being still alive. He looks as though he were good for a number of years yet, and if he keeps up his good habits he will, in all probability, live to be an old man.

Monkeys Put Out a Fire.

A pet monkey belonging to Mrs. Minetti, of Belleville, Ill., saved the home of his mistress from destruction by fire. Some days ago the monkey saw Mrs. Minetti put out a fire caused by embers falling from the stove on to the carpet. During her absence the house caught fire in the same way, and the monkey, breaking from his cage, smothered the flames before any serious damage was done. The monkey's hands were badly burned.

ROYALTY AND NOBILITY.

The emperor of Germany is such a lover of old customs that when an admirer recently presented him with a snuffbox of his famous predecessor of Prussia, Frederick the Great, William at once had the box filled with the best snuff and has been "taking" it ever since.

Those who have lately seen him report that the prince of Wales has aged perceptibly since a year ago, though he never looked more jovial and in better spirits. When a man of Albert Edward's years meets with a mishap like breaking his bones a change occurs in the physique that cannot be repaired.

Queen Victoria has appointed the duke of Marlborough, who married Miss Vanderbilt, paymaster general, in succession to the earl of Hopetoun, who has been made lord chamberlain. The position is largely honorary, but gives high rank and is a most desirable post.

The countess of Warwick, the noted beauty, drives what are regarded as the best matched pair of white Arabian ponies in England. She owned one and the late Baron Rothschild another. The baron offered her a large sum for her pet, but she haughtily refused to sell. Perhaps in doing so she displayed great shrewdness, for in a day or two he sent her his pony, saying he could not bear to see the two separate.

According to the Etolie Belge, the health of Princess Louise of Coburg, daughter of the king of the Belgians, who has been for many months shut up in a lunatic asylum in Austria, is beginning to decline. Her memory is, it is said, completely gone, and she never asks for any news of her parents or other relatives. She passes her time in walking up and down her apartment, where she is always strictly watched, and in cutting little paper patterns.

WHAT DREAMS SIGNIFY.

To dream of sudden riches is a bad sign.

To dream of a rainbow denotes coming changes.

To dream of an anchor is a sign of hope.

To dream of banquets is a favorable sign.

To dream of birds denotes a lawsuit.

To dream of marriage denotes danger.

To dream of riding in a coach signifies pride.

To dream of death signifies a wedding.

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